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The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK Proprietor.

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PORTLAND OREGON

COLLECTIONS.
H. M. SHEPHERD,
(late of Tracy & Co's Express)
HAS LOCATED PERMANENTLY IN PLACER COUNTY (Nevada Mines), will attend promptly to all collections that may be left with him.
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The Daily Oregonian.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

FRIDAY MORNING OCTOBER 20, 1865

Our Uncultivated Farming Lands

In order to prepare the way for the future prosperity of Oregon there needed a better system of farming than many among us have yet adopted and also some arrangement with the present land owners whereby large tracts of our most valuable and fertile lands now lying idle may be brought into cultivation. In other words we ought to devise some means to produce and enjoy more than we have yet done. The very high prices which several kinds of farm products command in our markets shows plainly that the supply is not at all commensurate with the demand. The numerous mining districts which we are furnishing with food, afford us a steady market for nearly all that we produce. Of fruit there is a great abundance at comparatively low prices. But it seems as if our fruit growers and farmers are every year paying less attention to their orchards and thus being the case, it may be predicted that the time will come when from the decay of old trees and the neglect of farmers to plant new ones even fruit, now considered an almost valueless commodity, will be a profitable crop.

But these last remarks are aside from our purpose at this time. We think it will be granted that we ought to produce all we can, and that there is now little danger of our farmers bringing more of the products of the soil into the market than will meet with a ready and profitable sale. How to increase the quantity of our farm products—the main source of the wealth of the great valley—is a question to be asked. As we said a moment ago, we ought to have better farming and more of it. Our uncultivated lands should no longer be idle. Not a third, perhaps not a sixth part of the valley is now cultivated. By far the larger portion is serving no valuable purpose. In some localities these uncultivated lands afford a meagre subsistence for small bands of stock during the early part of summer, or until the season of drought comes on, and after that time are of no use what ever. Were hay or grain grown on them the crop would be a source of profit in one way or another to the owners.

The time has been when labor could not be obtained here so as to enable farmers to raise large crops, and again the market for the products of the farm has sometimes been so low that they could not afford to employ hired labor. But now the markets are good and labor can be had without so much difficulty as formerly. We have had a large accession to our population this summer and fall. The people who are coming among us are able and willing to work. Most of them, without doubt, come for that purpose. We learn that it is quite difficult for many of them to find situations in the valley. There is land enough for all, and five times as many more, but in many cases the proprietors are willing neither to sell nor rent. If they do not wish to sell, we think the best thing that the owners of considerable bodies of uncultivated land could do, would be to let those who are willing to work, have lots. Lands that are now of no service at all could thus be made to yield a return to the proprietors. The immigrants would also be provided with homes and with employment and the proceeds of their labor would greatly increase the wealth of the State.

We want a larger population, but we shall not get it unless we give those who come among us a chance to make a living. It is worth while to consider this matter. It is not good policy to repel those who may wish to make homes here. We should adopt the opposite course, and invite them to come, and when they get here we should treat them with liberality.

THE REASON.—Admiral Goldsborough writes that not having been invited to be present at the naval review at Cherbourg, he did not allow any of his squadron to be in that vicinity. The cause of non-invitation was that he had orders not to salute the English flag, and as Napoleon, thinking his presence under such circumstances might breed coldness, stiffness and general uncomfortableness, did not invite our Admiral to participate in the festivities. Why this order was given to Admiral Goldsborough, as well as to all other commanders of National vessels, is thus explained by the Washington correspondent of Forney's Phil—delphia Press:

"The fact made thus. The moment the war ended, the Fr dent directed that all the nations with which we are at peace should be officially informed of the fact. The first to extend the proper courtesy and to assert the principles of international maritime law, was the Netherlands, by withdrawing even a partial concession of belligerent rights to the rebels. She was followed by Spain and other European powers, leaving England to remain almost at the last and then with such an incomplete st— as to show not alone the regret of her aristocracy at the success of American arms, but to establish, beyond controversy, the complicity of many of her leading merchants and capitalists with the business of blockade-running, and depleting coal and arming of rebel corsairs. To this day England harbors upon the twenty-four hour rule, as if, indeed, to give a chance to the pirate Shenandoah and one or two other rebel vessels to escape the watchful vengeance of such of our ships as are lying in wait for them. Finding, then, that England has not done what other powers have done, Admiral Goldsborough and the —mmanders of all National vessels are instructed not to salute the English flag wherever they may meet it until they are duly informed that the rights extended by no other Government, and by all other Governments extended to us, are also admitted and proclaimed by the British Government."

STOCK ON THE CHICO ROUTE—INDIAN TROUBLES.—A gentleman well informed concerning matters in the upper country assures us that the report of stock having been run off by the Indians on the Chico line of travel destroying most of the stations and breaking up communication between Owyhee and California is incorrect. He asserts that the Stage Company had no stock to lose. They have been in the habit of using wild Cayuse horses and running them through the entire distance. During one occasion as the stage was nearing Crooked Creek Station the team gave entirely out, and the passengers hauled the wagon in to the station. A Chinaman passenger who became disgusted with the proceeding walked on ahead and his body was found where the Indians had killed him. As to the company losing any stock it is false. Our informant further states that the route has been well protected by the military. Oregon soldiers under command of Captains Bireland and Powell have been stationed from Camp Lyon to Pueblo, and from the last named point in to Chico the California District have afforded protection. The fact that these scouts will not be started again until next year is simply because the Indians is a failure in toto. The troops in the upper country are well distributed and calculated if necessary to maintain a war for the extermination of the whole race of rebellious. A winter campaign, our informant believes, has been decided upon. During the year past much damage has been done to the Indians than ever before since the discovery of gold east of the Cascade range. The predatory bands have been pursued and so often broken up and destroyed that they begin to feel next to no peace—perhaps on a basis of being let alone for the winter as instances are rare in which they are engaged in attacking stealing except occasionally when they are impelled to obtain food for themselves and steal cattle. In the matter of complaint about the military not affording protection we can say with the greatest confidence in the integrity of our informant that every protection has been afforded that was possible to every section. The cavalry have literally worked their animals down in giving escorts, and scouting and in some cases have been subjected to the severest abuse from citizens. As an illustration: A short time ago a petition was received at Camp Lyon from Linkville and Tule Lake settlements, one woman fainting away while others screamed with terror.

At St. Frances' Cathedral on Vallejo street the doors were broken off by the crowd in their frantic endeavors to gain the street and in all the houses of worship throughout the city the congregations fled from the buildings as fast as circumstances would permit them.

At the Second Baptist Church the Rev. B. S. McLafferty of Virginia City was preaching. In the midst of the alarm and general rushing for the door consequent on the shock, his voice was heard exhorting the congregation to keep quiet and exclaiming, "with great calmness and presence of mind," "I thought I walk through the valley of the shadow of death yet will I fear no evil."

The effect of the earthquake on the waters of Mission Bay and the Long Bridge was even more frightful than on shore. The waters of the bay surged and boiled not rolling in any particular direction but apparently bursting up from beneath nearly as though the earth beneath was in terrible commotion. So severe was the combined effect of the waters surging and the shock of the earthquake that it was impossible to stand upright and those who were upon the bridge were compelled to lie flat upon it for some time until the commotion was over. Several were thrown from their feet, and after matters had resumed the usual appearance a number of people who had been thus rudely leveled were found to be insensible through fear and the sudden shock to their nervous system.

Captain Josselyn of the schooner Augusta from Monterey reports having experienced the earthquake when about twenty two miles off Point Sur. Vessel at the time was under full sail and the shock was so severe that it was with difficulty that the crew could keep their feet. The vessel was thrown from her course and the main boom broke from its fastenings. Captain Josselyn reports the shock as lasting about one minute.

The Alta Californian of Saturday says: Reports from the interior continue to be received of the severity of the earthquake of Thursday morning. At Petaluma, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, Ukiah, Napa, Vallejo, Benicia, Martinez, Pacheco, Antioch, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Jackson, Mokelumne Hill, Volcano, Ione, Jackson, Sutter Creek, Amador, Drytown, Plymouth, Placerville, Folsom, Auburn, Grass Valley, Nevada, Marysville, Oroville, Chico, Tehama, Red Bluff, Shasta, Yreka, Weaverville, Trinity Center, Hoopa Valley, Crescent City, Gold Bluff, Humboldt, Eureka, Bucksport, Mendocino, Fort Bragg, Cahto, Ukiah, Cloverdale, Healdsburg, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Bodega, Tomales, Point Reyes, Olema, San Rafael, Sausalito, Oakland, Alameda, Hayward, San Leandro, San Jose, Gilroy, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Salinas, Monterey, San Juan, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Soledad, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, San Diego, Visalia, Tulare, Fresno, Mariposa, Bear Valley, Coulterville, Big Oak Flat

The Daily Oregonian.

CITY.

Money Market.

Legal Tender rates
Gold Quotations

Fire Items.—The attention of the ... are informed ... of the contentments in the fire ... ringing more than ordinary ... appointed, Mr. Kilborn ... of them is packed ... In the betting ... after the horses appeared that ... at the time of starting bets were ... [illegible] ... at odds of one dollar to ... the first quarter they got ... in the first quarter to the first ... all of most together at a rate ... after his lead the last ... over home the race was ... the Sterling Hose below ... [illegible] ... Wells between fifty and ... [illegible] ... After this the ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

A PARDON FOR A PIRATE.—A very interesting scene took place recently at the usual reception of the President. Applicable were approaching President Johnson each with his case ready after briefly stating which and a record being made of it by the Private Secretary, was was made for others. In the line was Banks, an enterprising young merchant of New York, and his friend Kervan, of Petersburg, a leading miller, who applied for a pardon, coming as he did within the twenty thousand dollar or third wealth clause of the amnesty proclamation. As soon as the President saw Banks he recognized him, asked him his business, and hearing that it was to ask a pardon for Kervan, he took a note of it, and told him smilingly, he would hear from him in the morning. The reason why the President recognized the young New Yorker is best explained in the following short narrative. In April of 1861, after the Senate of the United States had adjourned, Banks was going from Washington to the south, on the railroad running by Gordonsville and Petersburg. At the side was a very pleasant person, who conversed freely on the different topics of the hour, and finally asked him to change a $20 gold piece, which he did. When the cars stopped at Gordonsville there was a great and excited crowd assembled. They at once demanded, and sent one of their number into the train to see "whether Andy Johnson was on board?" "Let's hear from him!" "Drag him out!" At this moment the gentleman at the side of Banks rose and was walking to the platform to show himself when the engineer started the train and dashed off at his best speed. His companion was Andrew Johnson. As he took his seat, Banks asked him where he was going. He said "To my home at Greenville, Tennessee." "I am glad we got off from those gentlemen, Governor," said Banks. "I am sorry" said Johnson, "I wanted to tell them what I thought of secession." Banks then asked the Governor if he was armed. The reply was in the negative, when the New Yorker handed one of his fine revolvers to the Tennessee Senator, and they soon afterwards parted to meet a few days ago in the Presidential mansion. Banks had his gold piece to this day. The next morning he was sent for, and as the President met him he said "I have often thought of you, Mr. Banks. You gave me a pistol that might have saved my life. I now give your friend Kervan a pardon to start him in business."

TOUCHING INCIDENTS OF THE INSANE.—A lady correspondent furnishes the Marysville *Appeal* with notes of a visit to the insane at Stockton. We extract the following:

The patients are more companionable than outsiders have any idea of. Visitors frequently walk among them with a suspicious frightened air, as if they were terrified at the poor demented beings crowding around them. On the contrary I find the majority kind, loving, even caressing—desiring to converse, and be amused. Each ward is under the special care of an assistant attendant each ward being provided with a dining room, bath room, clothes room and yard. Swings are allowed them in the yard, and benches under cover. The entire comfort of the patients has been studied and provided for in their "retreat from the world." There is one among the unfortunate number, particularly attractive to me—Madame M——, an opera singer in former days—whether she has ever been upon the "boards of San Francisco" I could not learn, as she speaks very little English—but I know my heart was touched one evening as the clear melodious notes swelled out from that darkened window, and rolled along on the wings of the still twilight, in full, rich harmony. Air after air she ran through, now trilling a few measures from the sweet "La Traviata," and at last her rich voice poured forth a part of Verdi's "Ernani." Her soft tremble of the real part of that opera, thrilled me as it never had before from other lips. Poor bird of song! I wonder if reason could do otherwise than hold her chops, while the old memories *must* crowd 'round the mind as she rippled forth those strains. It is such cases that appeal most deeply for pity to the visitor. Beclouded intellect! the very thought of a rich mind, wandering and groping in the darkness of lunacy, is most pitiful!

Another object of attention to the visitor, is a little child just learning to walk, not insane, but with a crazy mother. The little infant misses the caresses and love of all the inmates, and toddles along the ward with her bright, pretty face, all unconscious she is a ray of sunshine among the insane. Everybody who pays the institution a visit remembers "little Katie."

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.—The New York *Evening Post* thus happily hits off the British Government for its meddlesome conduct in regard to our treatment of the rebels:

We are surprised and grieved at the conduct of the British Government in regard to certain persons suspected of "Fenianism" in Ireland. At Dundalk five men have been arrested and refused bail. They had not committed any crime, they had met together, in a time of profound peace, without arms, for some purpose not stated before the magistrate; they were not charged or suspected of having committed any crime; and yet the Judge before whom they were arraigned not only refused to discharge them, but sent them to jail without bail! What is the boasted liberty of the British subject worth, when English Judges can thus arrest and "immure in Bastiles" innocent men charged with crime? If this kind of thing goes on much longer, it will be necessary for our Government to remonstrate with Lord Palmerston; and as soon as Congress meets it will be advisable to bring up before that body the arbitrary and tyrannical treatment of British subjects by the British Government.

THE LATE PRESIDENT ON SUFFRAGE.—The Southern *Advocate* of the 18th says: The following extract which has just been published, is from the late President Lincoln's letter to Gen. Wade worth, who fell in the battle of the Wilderness:

"You desire to know in the event of our complete success in the field, the same being followed by a loyal and cheerful submission on the part of the South, if a universal amnesty will be accompanied with universal suffrage. Now, since you know my private views as to what terms should be granted to the South in the contingency—attained, I will here add that if our success could thus be followed by such desired results, I cannot see if a universal amnesty is granted, how, under the circumstances, we can avoid exacting in return, Universal Suffrage, or at least suffrage on the basis of the Union and military service. How to bring the votes of the colored race has long been a study which has attracted my best and careful attention. I think I am clear and decided as to what course I shall pursue in the premises, regarding it as a religious duty as guardian of those people who have so heroically vindicated their manhood on the battle field. The late slave population have demonstrated, in blood, their right to the ballot which is but the humane protection of the flag they have so fearlessly defended."—*Telegraph to Union*.

MAKING CHAMPAGNE.—There is in New York a house in which is displayed a sign "——, Manufacturer of Champagne." The English *Wine Trade Review* relates that this branch of industry is also pursued in England. A chemist has recently been purchasing low French white wine or sherry, says the New York *Evening Post*, with which the market is at present glutted. The operator places it in bottles of the orthodox shape, and submits it to the action of a soda water machine, by which it is copiously charged with carbonic acid, giving it the required degree of effervescence, which of course disappears soon after the bottle is opened. A tinfoil capsule and an attractive label are then added, which render this exhilarating beverage fit for the market, where, to our knowledge, it has been sold, and is now on offer.

SWORD FOR GENERAL BUTLER.—As faithful chroniclers of the passing events of the day, we mention the fact that the negroes of Norfolk, Alexandria and Richmond have recently been holding meetings and collecting money for the purpose of purchasing a sword for General Butler. The sword will cost $750, bearing upon its hilt a suitable inscription, expressive of the motives which prompted the donation to that individual. Sixty dollars were raised at the First (African) Baptist Church on Monday evening.—*Richmond Times, Sept 12th.*

AN ATTEMPT TO KILL GOVERNOR BROWN OF GEORGIA.—The life of ex-Governor Brown of Georgia was threatened on his arrival at Knoxville, Tennessee, one day last week, by some railroad employees, who charged that he had issued an order last year for the hanging of any railroad person found in the employment of the United States. A similar scene in a more violent form was enacted on the arrival of Governor Brown at Chattanooga. The military interfered, protected the Governor, and quelled the disturbance.

PIGEON RACE.—An extraordinary match of carrier pigeons has recently taken place at Brussels. Not less than five hundred and thirty eight of these winged messengers, which had been sent to Toulouse for the purpose, were released there at one time, to contend for prizes amounting in number to eighty two. The first pigeon arrived in Brussels in fourteen hours. The distance was three hundred leagues.

An estimate has been made by the Registar General of the population of ten large towns in the United Kingdom in the middle of the year 1865. The estimate is as follows: London 3,015,491, borough of Liverpool, 470,368, city of Manchester 354,940, borough of Salford, 110,853, borough of Birmingham, 327,842, borough of Leeds, 224,035, city of Bristol, 151,809, city of Edinburgh, 174,180, city of Glasgow, 421,724, city of Dublin (and some suburbs), 317,686.

CONSISTENCY.—In illustration of Democratic consistency in New York, the *Post* is so hard hearted as to quote the following extract from a leader of *The Herald* on the Baltimore nomination of Lincoln and Johnson last year:

The only merit we can discover in this Baltimore ticket is the merit of consistency. It is all of a piece—the platform does not shame the head nor the head shame the platform. A rail-splitting buffoon and a boorish tailor both from the backwoods, both growing out of the mud sills of society, both of groveling origin, one without a single qualification for a statesman, the other a mere quack, who might celebrate the mysteries of his craft in a swill tub—stood on White Pond and Dutch Gap, or as Artemus Ward would say, Dutch Flat, or as Artemus himself would say, Dutch Gap—such stones as Dutch Gap—such stones as these are the true and appropriate corner stones for the new political edifice of Democracy. Hyde Park.

Some of the owners of plantation in Texas are now preparing to work their estates next year by contracting with German families, who are to serve up them coming the house formerly occupied by the negroes and pay four dollars an acre for the rent of the land.

Public Sale

Of Land for Street Assessments.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of Warrants duly issued by the Common Council of the City of Portland and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon and sell according to law each of the several sub-ranks of the several parcels of land hereinafter described, assessed by the Assessors of said City to pay the several assessments with interest thereon, imposed by the ordinances of said City for improving Front street between the south line of Pine street and the north line of Market street, and Main street from the north line of Market street to the south line of Harrison street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Pine street and the north line of Harrison street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Pine street and the north line of Harrison street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Harrison street and the south line of Montgomery street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Harrison street and the south line of Montgomery street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Montgomery street and the south line of Mill street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Montgomery street and the south line of Mill street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Mill street and the south line of Hall street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Mill street and the south line of Hall street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Hall street and the south line of Main street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Hall street and the south line of Main street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Main street and the south line of Madison street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Main street and the south line of Madison street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Madison street and the south line of Clay street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Madison street and the south line of Clay street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Clay street and the south line of Market street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Clay street and the south line of Market street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Market street and the south line of Jefferson street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Market street and the south line of Jefferson street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Jefferson street and the south line of Columbia street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Jefferson street and the south line of Columbia street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Columbia street and the south line of Caruthers street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Columbia street and the south line of Caruthers street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Caruthers street and the south line of Nicholson street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Caruthers street and the south line of Nicholson street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Nicholson street and the south line of Lincoln street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Nicholson street and the south line of Lincoln street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Lincoln street and the south line of Harrison street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Lincoln street and the south line of Harrison street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Harrison street and the south line of Grant street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Harrison street and the south line of Grant street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Grant street and the south line of Harrison street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Grant street and the south line of Harrison street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Harrison street and the south line of Division street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Harrison street and the south line of Division street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Division street and the south line of Taylor street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Division street and the south line of Taylor street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Taylor street and the south line of Yamhill street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Taylor street and the south line of Yamhill street, and the improvement of Front street between the south line of Yamhill street and the south line of Caruthers street, and the improvement of Water street between the south line of Yamhill